http://www.tutorialspoint.com/junit/junit exceptions test.htm

Junit provides a option of tracing the Exception handling of code. You can test the code whether code throws desired exception or not. The **expected** parameter is used along with @Test annotation. Now let's see @Test(expected) in action.

Create a Class

- Create a java class to be tested say MessageUtil.java in C:\> JUNIT_WORKSPACE.
- Add a error condition inside printMessage() method.

```
* This class prints the given message on console.
public class MessageUtil {
  private String message;
   //Constructor
   //@param message to be printed
   public MessageUtil(String message) {
      this.message = message;
   // prints the message
   public void printMessage() {
     System.out.println(message);
      int a = 0;
      int b = 1/a;
   }
   // add "Hi!" to the message
   public String salutationMessage() {
     message = "Hi!" + message;
      System.out.println(message);
      return message;
```

Create Test Case Class

- Create a java test class say TestJunit.java.
- Add expected exception ArithmeticException to testPrintMessage() test case.

Create a java class file name TestJunit.java in C:\ > JUNIT_WORKSPACE

```
@Test
public void testSalutationMessage() {
    System.out.println("Inside testSalutationMessage()");
    message = "Hi!" + "Robert";
    assertEquals(message,messageUtil.salutationMessage());
}
```

Create Test Runner Class

Create a java class file name TestRunner.java in C:\ > JUNIT_WORKSPACE to execute Test case(s)

Compile the MessageUtil, Test case and Test Runner classes using javac

```
C:\JUNIT_WORKSPACE>javac MessageUtil.java TestJunit.java TestRunner.java
```

Now run the Test Runner which will run test cases defined in provided Test Case class.

```
C:\JUNIT_WORKSPACE>java TestRunner
```

Verify the output. testPrintMessage() test case will be passed.

```
Inside testPrintMessage()
Robert
Inside testSalutationMessage()
Hi!Robert
true
```